

**GOV. BROWN'S LETTER.**  
The New York Journal of Commerce has the following notice of Governor Brown's letter, which was read before the steamship convention recently held at Old Point Comfort, and which was published in the Union of last Tuesday's issue:

**POSTMASTER GENERAL BROWN.**—Amongst the letters read before the steamship convention at Old Point Comfort on the 30th ult., at which ex-President Tyler presided, was one from Gov. A. V. Brown, the Postmaster General. The liberality of his tone, as coming from a southern statesman, is commendable. There is no denunciation of the North or of northern policy, but an earnest advocacy of direct commerce between our southern sea-board ports and the foreign markets. "I have never desired (says he) to give to those ports more than they are entitled to; but I have never ceased to hope that I may yet see them regain their rights of exporting and importing directly, to the full extent demanded by the products and wants of the countries connected with and dependent upon them." Again: "It is but too common to refer every step like the one which you are now taking to some narrow and selfish jealousy, which I have never felt, nor the South ever felt. On a proper occasion, the South would battle as long and as valiantly for the just rights of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, as for those of New Orleans, Charleston, and Norfolk. She seeks only an equality of commercial rights, in exact proportion to her productions, her capacity for consumption, and the facilities which her harbors, rivers, and railroads afford; that portion of the foreign trade which naturally and geographically belongs to her. In this (he continues) the great cities of the North should see nothing but an attempt to follow their own example; not to the purpose of injuring others, but solely with a view to advancing their own interests and welfare."

The governor refers to the encouragement of the Collins, the Bremen, and Havre line of steamers, which Congress has given, in the way of extra compensation for carrying the mails, and expresses the opinion that "whatever patronage shall be given by Congress in its future legislation to the ocean steam line should be extended to the contemplated one between Norfolk and Milford Haven, and, indeed, to all other similar projects, whether North or South. If your line (he adds) should be started in advance of such legislation, the greatest amount of patronage allowed by the existing law will be freely bestowed upon it."

We like the tone of Gov. Brown's letter, and are convinced that the solid, substantial merchants of the North sincerely desire the success of the southern steamship line as southern men themselves.

#### SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

Some of the journals of the United States confound the newly-appointed commander-in-chief for India with his father, who served in the campaigns of the Spanish peninsula, and was, at the close of his life, governor of Ceylon. They might as well jump back over a century, and confound him with the Sir Colin Campbell of Redgauntlet and the wars of the Stuarts. In that eminent military family there is always a Colin Campbell. The present Sir Colin is in the prime of life, of thorough Indian education and experience, having won his first steps under Sir Charles Napier, on the Indus. He commanded a brigade in the Crimea, and in one of the battles initiated with success the maneuver of Col. Jefferson Davis at Buena Vista, receiving a charge of cavalry with infantry, formed, not in hollow square, but in two lines, spreading from the centre, so as to pour a double flank fire upon the advancing column. Sir Colin Campbell is accompanied by Sir David Baird, (not the dead Sir David of the last generation, he is observed,) and supercedes Sir Patrick Grant—all of them Scots, bred in the same school of arms.

It would be a curious thing to run over the names of the military men whom England despatches to the field in times of peril, and to note how few of them are Anglo-Saxons, and how many of them are Celts, either of Ireland or Scotland. It might be subject of much reflection. The truth is that the naval greatness of England only is Anglo-Saxon, while her military success has been Celtic or Norman. Sir George Anson, great, as the Indian newspapers say, at the long odds and other sporting achievements, breaks down in the field to give place to Sir Colin Campbell.

#### A VALUABLE WORK.

We are indebted to the publisher, Charles Desilver, 714 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for a few proof-sheets of a new and valuable work, shortly to be published, on Wisconsin and Lake Superior. The nature of this interesting and highly instructive work may be inferred from a perusal of the preface, which we give below:

"The preparation of the following pages was undertaken, in consequence of a strong impression left upon the mind of the author by the late tour through Wisconsin, that the advantages afforded by that rapidly increasing State were very insufficiently known. With a desire to afford correct information, much pains have been taken to obtain, from undoubted authority, those statistics which disclose the true character of her soil, climate, and resources. It has been endeavored to bring within moderate space such a knowledge of the advantages presented by Wisconsin as should induce the worthy and enterprising settler to find a happy home within her borders."

"For many of the statements made the author is enabled to refer to the testimony of intelligent farmers residing on the shores of Lake Superior and in other sections of the country. He is also greatly indebted to the press throughout the State for the kind manner in which his inquiries have been replied to. He desires to acknowledge the favors received from Lyman C. Draper, esq., secretary of the Historical Society, and returns his thanks to Andrew J. Aiken, esq., secretary of the board of trade of Milwaukee, for the assistance so kindly proffered. The value of the work is much enhanced by the correct manner in which the maps accompanying it have been engraved by Mr. J. L. Hazard, of Philadelphia, to whose intelligence and skill the author feels under a deep obligation. That the work is free from errors can hardly be expected. The author can only say that he has earnestly endeavored to make it so."

The work will be ready for delivery in the course of two or three weeks.

#### UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The legislatures of Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, and Alabama are to elect United States senators at their next sessions. Tennessee has to choose two. Texas will probably choose two.

Senator Davis has accepted the invitation of the democracy of Marshall county, Mississippi, to address them upon political topics. As soon as circumstances will permit he will designate the time when it will be convenient for him to meet them.

**DEATH FROM FROST.**—The Indianapolis Journal says: "A man in a buggy Monday morning about half past 8 o'clock was coming up Kentucky avenue in the direction of the city as a freight train on the Terre Haute railroad was crossing the road. He stopped his horse and waited until the train had passed. He then crossed the track and the bridge over the canal, and drove on for about a hundred yards, when the engineer and conductor on the train observed his horse rearing or twice, and backing somewhat, but not making any violent demonstrations in the harness. The engineer, thinking the horse was rearing at the locomotive, stopped his train when he reached the freight depot. He had scarcely stopped when he and the conductor observed the man in the buggy fall over on one side. On seeing this they started toward the buggy. The horse in the mean time had become quiet, and was standing still when they came up to him. They unhitched the horse, and supposing the man had fainted sought means of restoration. Dr. Dunlap, who happened by, made an examination of the man in the buggy and pronounced him dead."

Kansas City, Missouri, contained a population on the 1st of June, of 2,224. The inhabitants of the city proper numbered 2,471; of Merriam's addition, 752. In November, 1855, the population was 488, and the assessed value of property was \$54,000. Now the taxable population is \$1,700,000.

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

**Important Decisions.**—The following important decisions have recently been made by the Secretary of the Treasury:

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your report under date of the 19th instant, enclosing a communication from Messrs. Brauns & Co. to yourself, appealing from your decision as to the rate of duty to be exacted on an importation of cotton vestings and cotton flannels, entered by them at your port of agents of Messrs. Platt & Schottler, of Philadelphia.

I understand you to have decided that the articles in question are comprehended under the designation in schedule C of the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, of "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed," and subject to a duty of 24 per cent.; the importers claiming to enter them at a duty of 19 per cent., under the designation of "manufactures composed wholly of cotton not otherwise provided for," in schedule D of that act.

On the 19th of March, 1857, the tariff act of 1846, fell within schedule D of that tariff as "manufactures composed wholly of cotton not otherwise provided for." But in the tariff of 3d March, 1857, modifying that of 1846, a new class of cotton fabrics has been added to schedule C, to wit: "All manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed," so that the articles in question are now provided for in schedule C, being composed wholly of cotton, and bleached, printed, painted or dyed, and not specially designated in schedule D of the tariff. The provision in schedule D is no longer applicable to the articles in question, but they are properly classed in schedule C. The decision made by you in this case is approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
HOWELL COBB,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

J. THOMPSON MARON, Esq.,  
Collector of Customs, Baltimore, Md.

##### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 16th ultimo, and its enclosures, in the case of an entry of mousseline de laine, in which there is a difference of opinion between yourself and the importers, Messrs. Benckard and Hutter, as to the rate of duty to which the article is to be subjected under the tariff act of 3d March last, they having paid the duty demanded by the collector under protest, and appealed from his decision to this department under the provisions of the 5th section of that act.

The importers claim to enter the article under schedule D of the existing tariff act at the rate of duty of 19 per cent. The collector has decided that it is subject to the duty of 24 per cent. under schedule C of that act. The article in question is composed wholly of worsted, or of worsted and silk, and has been long known in commerce under the designation of "mousseline de laine." There is another fabric, composed of worsted and cotton, known also in commerce under the designation of "de laine." Neither fabric was specially designated in the tariff act of 1846, but both were embraced in schedule D of that act, as manufactures composed wholly of worsted, or of which worsted was a component material.

The second section of the tariff act of 3d March last provides "that all manufactures composed wholly of cotton which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed, and of 'de laine,' shall be transferred to schedule C; and the question of manufactures composed wholly of worsted, or of which worsted was a component material, as well as the article known as 'mousseline de laine,' as well as that known simply as 'de laine,' is thus transferred to schedule C, and made dutiable at the rate of 24 per cent."

In the opinion of this department it is transferred to that schedule by force of this provision, and subjected to a duty of 24 per cent. That it has long been commercially known as "de laine" will not, it is believed, be questioned, and the terms "de laine" used in the act directing the transfer can receive, in the opinion of the department, no other construction than as embracing all fabrics, of whatever material composed, so known and designated in commercial parlance at the date of that act.

The merchandise in this case was properly classified by the collector, and subjected to the legal rate of duty, and his decision is hereby confirmed.

I return, herewith, the enclosures, including the samples which accompanied your report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
HOWELL COBB,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

ALFRED SCHIEL, Esq., Collector, &c., New York.

##### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

**Opening of New Land Offices.**—To prevent delay in opening the new land offices in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, to each of which various books, forms, and instructions have been recently transmitted, the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has addressed special instructions to the former places of residence of such of the officers as were supposed to be absent from their offices for reasons immediately to their point, and make preparations to attend to such general public business as might be presented in advance of the public sales which may hereafter be ordered.

The condition of the Sea and Fish Indians.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received an interesting letter from Agent James, dated 3d Soc. Fox agency, July 31st. The Sea and Fox Indians had returned from their spring hunt for buffalo, of which they had killed large numbers. There was no difficulty among the Indians on the plains.

From present appearances (continues the agent) the Indians in this agency will raise but little for a support. We have had but little rain for the last two months, and at the present time the grass would burn on the high prairie. The Chippewas and Ottowas will have something for a support, as they cultivate their land in a farmer-like manner; but still their crops will be very short. With the exception of measles, the health of the Indians has been good. Several Indians have died of the measles.

The English squadron now on this station consists of—

13 sailing vessels, mounting.....278 guns.  
12 steamers.....171 "  
7 gun-boats.....14 "  
22.....463 "  
2 sailing ships, mounting.....52 guns.  
12 steamers.....28 "  
14 gun-boats.....28 "  
28.....320 "

Making a total of sixty vessels, mounting seven hundred and eighty-three guns.

"Accompanying this force are several sea-going hospital ships, and a number of small boats, and a very large superannuated medical staff, all indicating a continued and permanent purpose on the part of the English government."

##### FURNACES.

The attention of the community generally, and of house-builders particularly, is invited to the Keystone Heater, lately patented by J. D. Green, of Philadelphia.

All persons interested are solicited to call at the office and satisfy themselves of the superiority of this heater over all others in use. So successfully have the principles of construction been applied in its construction, that although it presents a valiant and ornate and fire square feet, it requires thirty per cent. less coal than any furnace heretofore manufactured.

It is very important that an experience of thirty years in the furnace business should suggest has been applied in the production of the Keystone Heater, and its properties feel assured that, for efficiency and economy of use, it is unsurpassed.

SHELEY & GUY,  
No. 320 Penn. ave., bet. 10th and 11th sts.,  
Exclusive agency for the sale of the Keystone Heater.  
Aug 5-2AThru

**FOR SALE,** very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue, near the corner of Pennsylvania and 14th street. It fronts 27 feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running back to a 20 ft. alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to  
KILLER & MCKENNEY,  
15th street, opposite Treasury Department.  
June 30-4dt

**LATER FROM TEXAS.**  
The Galveston News of the 28th ult. furnishes the following intelligence:

The brig Laura arrived off the bar on Friday from Boston. She brings a new locomotive and tender for the B. & T. and C. railroad, and rails, chains, &c., sufficient to lay the first four miles beyond Richmond.

The Quilman Herald learns that a family of six persons residing in Bell county were burned to death a few weeks since. Their house was surrounded by a cedar brake, which took fire from some cause, and before they could escape they were so badly burned as to place them beyond all hope of recovery.

The San Antonio Ledger says that Major Neighbors has arrived from an Indian reserve, bringing with him two Indians, one of whom is the well-known Tecumseh, chief of the southern Seminoles. The major's object is to show them the advantages of civilized life. The chief and his companion are attired in new blue suits, and, as they are not used to the wearing of them, cut, indeed, a very amusing figure.

From the Fairfield Pioneer we learn that a brutal murder was committed in that (Protestant) county on the 12th ult., by John Cockrum, upon his brother-in-law, Wm. N. Self, who received three cuts from the former, either of which would have proved fatal. The cause was trivial. Cockrum was arrested and committed for trial. He was subsequently removed to the Nacogdoches jail for safe-keeping.

A meeting of the citizens of Smith county was held at Tyler on the 13th, to take action in reference to the Pacific railroad. The right of way through the county was guaranteed to the company, with depot privileges, and between six and ten thousand dollars subscribed as a free gift to the road, provided it run through the county, and payable the moment the first ground is broken within its limits. A committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions.

The San Antonio Texan has received from a responsible citizen and magistrate of an adjoining county the substance of a confession of a noted character, now under arrest in reference to a secret society of horse thieves to which he belongs. The Texan publishes the initials of a list of names of individuals supposed to belong to this gang, together with their residences, extending from the Rio Grande to Arkansas. The fellow under arrest states that this gang have signs by which they recognize each other anywhere.

The San Antonio Texan of the 23d says: Captain Pope, of the artesian well expedition, arrived in our city about a week since. His company are leaving now for the upper country. Saturday last was the warmest day we have experienced in San Antonio for many years. The thermometer was at 100° in the shade; heretofore it has very seldom been higher than 94°.

**THE LARGEST GIANT IN THE WORLD.**—Some weeks ago we gave a few facts in regard to the weight and dimensions of Miles Darden, who died in Tennessee, and was said to be the largest man in the world. The Jackson Whig has the following additional particulars of the deceased, furnished by Rev. John Brooks:

"He was twice married. His children are very large, but probably none of them will ever be more than half the weight of their father. He was quite active and lively, and labored until about four years ago, when he became so fleshy that he was compelled to stay at home, or be hauled about in a two-horse wagon.

"In 1839 he made a contract with a tailor to furnish him a suit of clothes for \$50; the cloth was to cost \$3 per yard. Upon measuring him, the tailor found that he was 6 feet 10 inches high, and 44 inches around the chest. So the tailor lost \$10 and the making. The tailor states that three men, each weighing over two hundred pounds, put the coat on, buttoned it around them and walked across the square at Lexington. In 1850 it took thirteen and one-half yards of black-cloth, yard wide, to make him a coat. It took sixteen yards of cambric for his shirt. Twenty-four yards of black velvet to cover the sides and lid of his coffin; one hundred and twenty-five feet of plank to make his coffin.

"His coffin was eight feet long; across the breast thirty-two inches; across the head eighteen inches; across the foot fourteen inches; his depth thirty-five inches. He weighed in 1845 eight hundred and seventy-one pounds. His height was seven feet six inches. His weight when he died, as nearly as could be ascertained, was a fraction over one thousand pounds."

The Millwright (via) Recorder, of the 4th inst., says: "Our long drought ended on the 21st ult., by a rain on that day. On the evening of the 23d it again rained, since which period it has continued to rain almost every day, and present appearances indicate its continuance.

Crops have improved, especially corn, peas, potatoes, &c., insuring an abundant provision of food. Cotton is running much too weed without corresponding joints. It yielded most, under these circumstances, together with the want of perfect stems, be short, let the residue of the fall be as it may."

A curious case of conspiracy to defraud is now on trial in Philadelphia, in which one of the defendants, Anna Meista, is proved to have preached that the world was about to be destroyed, and that only 40,000 by her instrumentality could be saved, and that she was the sister of our Saviour. Several witnesses testified that she gave a feast. The table was filled with wines and all the fruits in season; that she dressed in white, with stars upon her bosom, and a crown upon her head; that she thus represented to her disciples that so she must appear before God.

The Savannah Georgian of Wednesday says: We were pleased to notice among the arrivals yesterday from Florida, our Everglades ex-districter, W. D. Mosely, assisted by M. S. Perry, governor elect of Florida. These distinguished gentlemen start this morning en route for Knoxville, to attend the commercial convention on the 10th inst. In connection with this, we may appropriately remark that Mr. Mosely has been vice-president at all the southern commercial conventions yet held.

On Monday last an institution devoted to the reform of inebriates was dedicated at Boston with the appropriate name of "Home for the Fallen."

The entire labor of type-setters for the Springfield (Mass.) Argus is now done by women.

**THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE.**  
No. 31 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.  
SILKS, STUFFS, LACE.  
Novelties of different textures, ready-made articles,  
Printed Muslins, India and French Cash-  
meres.

THIS house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warehouses, having an entrance in

Three Different Streets.  
The Compagnie Lyonnaise sell not only articles of their own manufacture, and thus, by bringing producers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them.

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**LOCAL NEWS.**  
A WELL-ORGANIZED CITY.—As with ice and milk, music is daily brought to our doors; but as to the quality of the last-named commodity every one is enabled to judge for himself; and hence no special opinion need be here gratuitously expressed. The latest importations are two women, evidently German. As to their toilet, to say the least it is not tasteless. They have not yet arrived at that point of fashion which requires crinolines, or the substitution of steel or rattan hoops. Perhaps, as this is a question which exclusively concerns themselves, it is charitable to conclude that such eage-work would interfere with the pursuit of their profession, for one of them dexterously flourishes and enthusiastically, literally, beats the tambourine, while the other, following the more *decent* pursuit, turns the crank of a machine which produces music. The organ is propped high up on a skiff. The mere political economist might, while viewing the labor thus expended to produce the harmonious sounds, calculate what amount of butter might be churned by the same expenditure of strength! However, this would be gross, compared with the musical, elbow science! As if the piping were not sufficiently charming, these peripatetic entertainers add, without extra charge, a generous, unstinted seasoning of vocalism—a mixture of German and Anglo-American words, and sometimes the unadulterated language of their "fatherland," by way of variety! Without being heralded, presenting no long array of polished newspaper puff, and unattended by "a business man," they give, unsolicited, a touch of their professional qualities, and pass round the tambourine during the pause in the concert—or, rather, the interval—converting that noisy, vibrating, jingling instrument, for the occasion, into a contribution box. The way they are treated, sometimes, by being rudely ordered off by some nervous lady or gentleman, is certainly not complimentary to their artistic skill, however great may be the respect for their persons.

The concert ended, the prop to the organ is unhinged, and the performer dexterously harnesses the instrument to her back, which, it is evident from her manner, has become accustomed to the burden.

But these are not the only two women who travel together, and with organ, and tambourine, and human voice, endeavor to charm the inhabitants of this metropolis! The competition among the wandering musicians, in that line, is life; but superior success depends more upon perseverance and industry than on the quality of the instrumental and vocal sounds.

A woman with a harp, accompanied by a boy with an accordion, (which needs repair,) and with her voice, which, perhaps, was not cracked in her early years, has recently entered the musical circle. Besides, *non* are occasionally seen in various parts of our unfinanced city. As for them, they are the least entertaining. Each is so oblivious to juvenile and African taste as to be ignorant of the fact that the exhibition of a monkey—in a red jacket—would at once place his organization of talent in the front rank of popular commendation and encouragement!

**THE CRIMINAL COURT TO-DAY.**—ELEVENTH DAY OF THE ELECTION RY CASE.—Mr. Key, District Attorney, asked the court to instruct the jury that if they believed that the marines were ordered out to assist in preserving the public peace they were at the polls legally, and the act of closing the polls in consequence of their arrival was illegal; that all persons who acted in a violent and turbulent manner were guilty of a riot; also, that, if they believed, from the evidence, that the commissioners of election at said polls had ordered the polls because of the presence of the marines, the act was illegal, and the mayor, by virtue of his office, had the authority to order the polls to be opened; and that all persons acting together in creating a necessity for calling out the marines were guilty of a riot.

The instructions were objected to by the counsel for the defense, and their admissibility argued at length by Mr. Key in favor of them, and Messrs. Scott, Bradley, and Ellis against them. The gist of the argument against them was that there was no necessity of calling out the marines; that, consequently, they were illegally on the ground, and that the citizens had a right to resist them.

In answer to the statement of the defense that there had been but little violence used by the mob, and that peace and quiet reigned when the marines arrived on the ground, Mr. Key used the following language: "I do not know what the gentlemen call little violence. In this case an armed mob had surrounded the polls; had assaulted the voters with deadly weapons and put them to flight; had terrified and put to flight the judges of the election. What was the scene when the mayor arrived? Broken barricades and closed polls. Peace and quiet, indeed! Such a quiet as succeeds a pestilence, spreading desolation in its track! Such a peace as pervades the battlefield when the victory is won, and the conquering party have nothing more to contend against."

At the close of the arguments on these instructions the court adjourned until Monday morning, the judge reserving his decision until that time.

**THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES MARKET-HOUSE.**—We have been informed that the receipts of the Northern Liberties Market for the present year have been \$1,768 more than they were last year.

It will be recollected that this market-house underwent considerable repairs last year. New stands were erected, a new selling pit up, and the whole building has been painted. The market-house now presents a beautiful appearance at night, being lit with gas, of which there are more than fifty burners. The market itself is attended by crowds, who are well pleased with the many improvements that have been made for their accommodation.

Much credit is due to the commissioners, Messrs. George H. Jones and J. F. Divine, and the market-master, Mr. George H. Spencer, for the zeal with which they have pushed forward these improvements.

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF NAVAL COURT NO. 1.**—After the conclusion of the case pending before naval court No. 1, and the transmission of the finding of the court to the Secretary of the Navy, the court adjourned until the 7th of November. Two of the courts have now taken recesses, and we understand that the remaining court will also adjourn for a season at the conclusion of the case now before it.

**A CASE OF STABBING.**—A young man named Driscoll received a dangerous wound from a knife in a scuffle which took place on Pennsylvania avenue, near Tenth street, about one o'clock this morning. He received a severe stab in his side. Dr. Blanchard, who dressed the wound, thinks the wounded man is in a dangerous situation.

**THE WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND RAILROAD.**—The culvert on the Washington and Richmond railroad, which was washed away yesterday morning, has been repaired, and the mail train arrived at Aquia creek last night, and made her connection with the steamer Powhatan.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
August 8, 1857.  
Proposals will be received by the superintendent of the Southern Extension Building until the 22d inst. for the supply, for the use of said building, of 100 cords of hickory (all lump), and about 100 cords of white oak, red and white oak, of such size as may be required. All to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at the place specified in such quantities as may be required. The wood to be corded and measured at the cost of the contractor. The superintendent is at liberty to reject all bids if not satisfactory.

Aug 8-40dt  
STEVES, LEA, & CO.,  
Builders,  
Washington City.

**SMOOTH, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenworth City, &c.**—In exchange, discount, bank notes, and land and all business pertaining to a first-class bank agency.

Collectors made on all accessible points in the United States and Europe.

**LUTHER B. SMOOT,**  
WM. H. RUSSELL,  
(OF MAYOR, RUSSELL, & CO.)  
THOMAS R. HUTCH,  
LUKE LEE.

Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Farmers' Hotel, Leavenworth City, &c.

**AMERICAN GOTHIC AND BRASS-FOIL ROOFING.**  
INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILIA, ARCHITECT, M. S. R. A., &c.  
DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, cottages, and farm buildings. Office, Gothic, near Chappin, Washington county, New York.

**ECONOMY! ECONOMY!**  
Look to Your Interest.  
NOW is the time to lay in your fuel for the winter, as we are prepared to sell WOOD and COAL cheaper than any other dealer in the city.

Weekly receiving large shipments of white, red, and gray ash COAL, and approved mince in the country, carefully prepared for cooking, range, stove, grate, and furnace.

Also, HICKORY, OAK, and PINE WOOD, of the most superior quality, cut and seasoned for use.

DAILY EXPRESS.  
A large supply of CUMBERLAND COAL, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price.  
Orders left with us will meet with prompt attention. Coal and wood delivered to any part of the city by our own teams free of cartage.  
Coal kept under cover; 2,240 pounds to the ton, carefully weighed by a sworn weigher.  
J. J. & W. M. GALT,  
Office northwest corner 13th and G streets, No. 547.  
One square south, Pennsylvania avenue.  
July 24-1m

**STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.**  
THE Engine is of about eighteen-horse power, and, although it has been in use two years, is as good as new. It is too large for the purposes to which it is now applied. A description of the engine is unnecessary, as persons who desire to purchase will inspect it for themselves. The boiler, built by the maker, and this is a sufficient guarantee of its value. It may be seen at the Union office, where the terms will be made known.

**HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES** of the Thirty-fourth Congress, 1855-57; by F. F. C. Rogers. Price 15 cents. For sale at  
TAYLOR & MAURY'S  
Bookstore, near 9th street.

**MISS BROOKES'S**  
English and French Booklet and Day School  
FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
Sixty BUILDING, No. 138, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**THE** duties of this institution will be resumed on Monday, September 14th, 1857.  
The number of pupils being limited, and the vacancies being few, early application for admission is requested.  
Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore, or of the principal at her residence, whence they will be forwarded to any address.  
Aug 8-40dt

**OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.**  
The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, for the benefit of Carroll County, &c., class 22, drawn August 6, 1857:

31 29 37 20 61 50 74 1 68 66 78 23 2 33  
The following are the drawn numbers of the Patuxent Institute Lottery, for the benefit of the same county, &c., class 22, drawn August 6, 1857:

68 17 55 2 16 51 47 71 28 58 26 22  
D. H. McPHER, Commissioner.  
Aug 8-40dt</